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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Labour

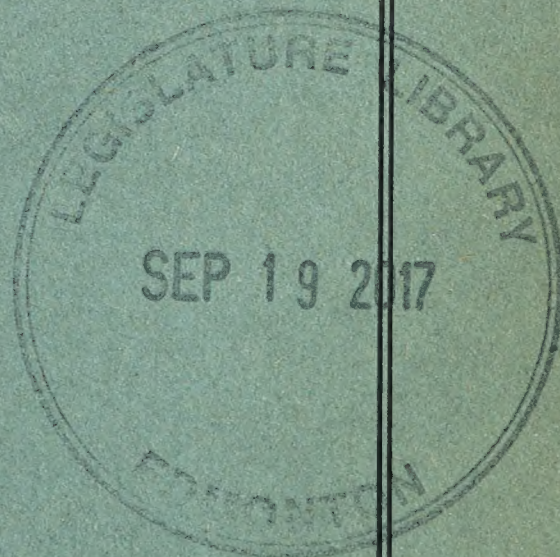
OF THE

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

FOR THE YEAR

1926

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



EDMONTON:
W. D. McLEAN, ACTING KING'S PRINTER
1927

Sessional Paper No. 27, 1927.

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HON. J. E. BROWNLEE,
Premier of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Sir,—

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Bureau of Labour for the year 1926.

The industrial statistics indicate fairly steady operation of our industries during the year and show there was very little disturbance due to strikes.

The policy of using the services of all Inspectors for inspections under the provisions of The Factories Act, Minimum Wage Act and Theatre Regulations was continued, and proved very satisfactory.

Inspections under The Steam Boilers Act were slightly lower this year due to inclement weather and requests from owners for special inspection visits.

The returns from the Employment Service show there were greater employment opportunities in the industries of the Province.

The report of the Minimum Wage Board contains a record of the various matters which received attention during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. SMITTEN,

Commissioner of Labour.

STATISTICS OF TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

The returns received this year indicate a good volume of business transacted during the year 1926.

Returns received from 1,420 firms covered 24,861 male employees over eighteen, 583 males under eighteen, 3,341 females over eighteen, 223 females under eighteen, and 388 apprentices. Total pay-roll for wages and salaries was \$34,991,086.76, of which sum \$30,392,724.01 was paid to wage-earners.

The returns show a greater difference in the number of males employed by months, March being the month of least employment, when 18,493 were employed, and November the month of greatest, when 21,365 were employed.

There was a marked increase in the numbers employed during the last six months of the year over those employed for the first six months.

As in previous years, the returns when considered by individual industries show great fluctuations, and when this is considered with grouped totals it is apparent that for the unskilled work in the various industries men interchange from one to the other, thereby maintaining a better general balance.

The returns of monthly employment of females show an increase in the number employed throughout the year. January, the

month of least employment, shows 3,189 females employed, and following that there was a small increase each month with December the month of greatest employment, when 3,831 females were employed.

There was practically no disturbance to industry during the year by strikes, only one dispute being recorded, that of the coal miners of Edmonton district, in which 140 men were affected with a loss of man days of 5,140.

The accompanying table gives in detail the industrial returns.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF TRADES AND INDUSTRIES

RETURNS FROM 1,420 FIRMS

PAY-ROLLS

Officers, Superintendents and Managers.....	\$ 4,598,362.75
Clerks, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, etc.	4,886,796.34
Wage-Earners (including piece-workers, salesmen, etc.)....	25,505,927.67
Total	\$34,991,086.76

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE-EARNERS ONLY)

For Week of Employment of Greatest Number	MALES		FEMALES		
	18 Years & Over	Under 18 Years	18 Years & Over	Under 18 Years	Appren- tices
Under \$6.00	16	21	7	6	3
\$ 6.00 to \$ 6.99.....	18	26	3	5	60
7.00 to 7.99.....	19	41	19	11	22
8.00 to 8.99.....	23	44	15	10	27
9.00 to 9.99.....	30	64	81	56	19
10.00 to 10.99.....	78	85	123	36	52
11.00 to 11.99.....	69	57	85	29	38
12.00 to 12.99.....	182	63	424	26	39
13.00 to 13.99.....	140	32	194	12	12
14.00 to 14.99.....	1190	21	329	17	12
15.00 to 15.99.....	719	36	419	10	10
16.00 to 16.99.....	557	24	241	3	6
17.00 to 17.99.....	746	8	198	1	15
18.00 to 18.99.....	1753	41	228	1	6
19.00 to 19.99.....	724	1	110	.....	8
20.00 to 20.99.....	872	4	195	.....	1
21.00 to 21.99.....	1014	6	94	.....	4
22.00 to 22.99.....	1014	1	123	.....	15
23.00 to 23.99.....	490	.....	82	.....	3
24.00 to 24.99.....	888	.....	66	.....	1
25.00 to 25.99.....	1032	1	99	.....	2
26.00 to 26.99.....	1087	.....	53	.....	14
27.00 to 27.99.....	961	4	43	.....	2
28.00 to 28.99.....	889	3	27	.....	5
29.00 to 29.99.....	573	.....	11	.....	.....
30.00 to 34.99.....	4037	.....	44	.....	10
35.00 to 39.99.....	2037	.....	22	.....	2
40.00 to 44.99.....	1678	.....	5	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99.....	881	.....	1	.....	.....
50.00 and over.....	1144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	24,861	583	3341	223	388

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES EACH MONTH

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
January	19,315	3,189	July	20,388	3,582
February	19,031	3,229	August	20,055	3,582
March	18,493	3,307	September	20,307	3,616
April	18,801	3,390	October	20,521	3,680
May	19,622	3,352	November	21,365	3,733
June	19,997	3,417	December	21,135	3,831

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR

4 employees worked	4 hours.
20 " "	8 "
39 " "	9 "
19 " "	12 "
13 " "	15 "
7 " "	16 "
23 " "	18 "
9 " "	20 "
30 " "	24 "
8 " "	26 "
6 " "	27 "
42 " "	30 "
8 " "	31 "
19 " "	34 "
4 " "	35 "
78 " "	36 "
38 " "	37 "
201 " "	38 "
454 " "	39 "
1,291 " "	40 "
35 " "	41 "
642 " "	42 "
40 " "	43 "
3,819 " "	44 "
838 " "	45 "
327 " "	46 "
180 " "	47 "
14,710 " "	48 "
220 " "	49 "
679 " "	50 "
177 " "	51 "
365 " "	52 "
91 " "	53 "
1,499 " "	54 "
18 " "	55 "
170 " "	56 "
5 " "	58 "
2,287 " "	60 "
11 " "	64 "
38 " "	66 "
22 " "	69 "
144 " "	72 "
11 " "	80 "
19 " "	84 "
1 " "	91 "

PERIOD OF OPERATION

1,178 firms worked	52 weeks.
2 " "	51 "
15 " "	50 "
2 " "	49 "
9 " "	48 "
3 " "	47 "
5 " "	46 "
5 " "	45 "
6 " "	44 "
6 " "	43 "
5 " "	42 "
3 " "	41 "
13 " "	40 "
4 " "	39 "
3 " "	38 "
5 " "	37 "
4 " "	36 "
6 " "	35 "
2 " "	34 "
2 " "	33 "
11 " "	32 "
2 " "	31 "
4 " "	30 "
3 " "	29 "
7 " "	28 "
1 " "	27 "
7 " "	26 "
8 " "	25 "
8 " "	24 "
1 " "	23 "
7 " "	22 "
6 " "	21 "
9 " "	20 "
9 " "	19 "
2 " "	18 "
4 " "	17 "
14 " "	16 "
1 " "	15 "
5 " "	14 "
5 " "	13 "
4 " "	12 "
2 " "	11 "
4 " "	10 "
1 " "	9 "
5 " "	8 "
2 " "	6 "
2 " "	5 "
4 " "	4 "
3 " "	3 "
1 " "	2 "

LABOUR DISPUTES ACT
FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF MINISTER

Charged with the Administration of the Act

In compliance with the provisions of Section 69 of The Labour Disputes Act, I have the honour to submit the following report, relating to the matter transacted by me under the provisions of The Labour Disputes Act.

During the past year four applications were received for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A Board was granted in only one case.

1. The first application was made upon May 6th, 1926, by the employees of the Greenhill Mines, Blairmore. The dispute affected one employee directly and two hundred and fifty indirectly, and arose out of the discharge of the said employee in connection with which discrimination was charged.

Following negotiations carried on by representatives of the Government, the employee was reinstated in his former employment, and the application was withdrawn.

2. An application was received June 3rd, 1926, from the employees of the Hillcrest Collieries. The dispute related to the discharge of four employees, February 10th, 1926, in connection with which discrimination was charged. As the persons involved were not employees within the Act, and the discrimination was alleged to have taken place prior to the coming into force of the Act, no Board was granted.

3. An application was received July 8th, 1926, from the employees of the Fraser MacKay Collieries, Marcus Coal Company, Great West Coal Company and Penn Mine Coal Company, of Edmonton, members of the Edmonton and District Miners' Federation. The dispute affected one hundred and seventy-five employees directly and five hundred indirectly. The organization had made three requests of the employers, namely:

- (1) Recognition of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada;
- (2) 13% increase in wages of all men employed in and around mines, who are members of the said Miners' Federation;
- (3) Reconsideration of dead work, and payment thereof.

Prior to the application being made three meetings had been held between the representatives of employers and employees, but no agreement was reached.

When the question of granting a Board was under consideration it was found that prior to July 1st, 1926, individual agreements existed between the employees of each company and the employer and that instead of one dispute, there were four.

Stoppage of work occurred in three of the mines July 2nd, 1926.

Negotiations were carried on by representatives of the Government with a view to having representatives of both parties again meet for the purpose of reaching an agreement.

This was not accomplished, and an endeavour was then made to have the employers agree upon one representative so that all

matters could be referred to one Board for investigation and report. The employers did not reach an agreement on this point.

While these negotiations were being carried on the greater portion of the men returned to work under the terms of agreements existing prior to July 1st, 1926.

The application was therefore allowed to lapse.

4. An application was received July 26th, 1926, from the employees of the Greenhill Mines, Blairmore, members of Canadian Mine Workers' Union, Local No. 1. The dispute affected one hundred and sixty employees directly and two hundred and sixty-four indirectly.

Prior to the application the employees, relying on an agreement dated April 7th, 1925, had requested an increase in the minimum daily rate in respect of machine pick mine workers, and a re-adjustment in respect of rates paid for laying of sheet iron in places other than chutes.

A Board was granted upon August 6th, 1926, the members of which were: H. M. E. Evans, Edmonton, Chairman, named by representatives of employer and employees; L. P. Roberts, Bellevue, named by employer as his representative, and F. Wheatley, Blairmore, named by employees as their representative.

The Board held its sessions in the Court House, Blairmore, commencing on September 13th, 1926.

The findings of the Board were:—

MAJORITY REPORT

We, the undersigned members of the Board, beg to submit the following:

(a) Re Claim by Miners in respect of Machine Pick Mining.

(1) The earnings of the men on contract, under the new system of mining by machine picks, without the use of explosives, are not in dispute, whether these earnings be in excess of the earnings by the old method or whether in a normal working place they fall even below the minimum rate fixed in the minimum rate clause—that clause applies only to earnings in abnormal places.

(2) We find from the agreement, dated 7th April, 1925, and effective to April 7th, 1926, that it was the intention of the parties to that agreement to fix \$5.40 a day for a fair day's work in an abnormal place.

(3) From the above we find that the company has no right to expect anything more than a fair day's work. If the use of the new machines involved unavoidable injury to the workmen, it would be a matter to be dealt with by Regulations under the powers given to the respective bodies by The Mines Act and The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act of the Province of Alberta. An increase in the minimum rate for working abnormal places would not be a proper way or adequate way of meeting any condition of work which involved unavoidable injury to the workmen.

(4) We find on the evidence submitted to us that the disabilities which have so far occurred might have been avoided by proper precautions in the way of protection against exposure to chill, and in taking steps to have the men become more gradually accustomed to the work.

(5) We dismiss the argument that the added productivity should be reflected in a higher minimum wage, because the latter only applies in an abnormal place and in the very nature of the case just when there is no added productivity. As stated above by the agreement, the company has no right in an abnormal place to demand more than a fair day's work, which the men undertook to furnish throughout the life of the agreement on condition that they would be made up to the minimum of \$5.40 per day.

(6) We also dismiss the argument that, since the contract man in a normal place earns more than before, he has the right to expect a higher minimum in an abnormal place. Having regard to its greater expense in the new method, the company claimed in its reply that the higher earnings of the contract men were a proof that the contract rates were too high. As stated, the matter of contract rates is not in dispute before this Board. At the same time, it would not be fair in view of the company's side of the case, to use the higher earnings as an argument for a higher minimum. In any case, we do not think that this would touch the general principle of the agreement, that a fair day's work was to be given for the minimum stated.

(7) We therefore find against the claim of the employees under the first heading, namely: for the payment of a minimum rate of \$6.50 per day for the new work of machine pick mining.

(Sgd.) H. M. E. EVANS, *Chairman*.

(Sgd.) L. P. ROBERTS.

MINORITY REPORT

In section (3) of Claim (a) of the recommendations and findings of Majority Report of the Board, the following statement occurs:

"If the use of the new machines involved unavoidable injury to the workmen, it would be a matter to be dealt with by regulations under the powers given to the respective bodies by The Mines Act and The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act of the Province of Alberta. An increase in the minimum rate for working abnormal places would not be a proper or adequate way of meeting any condition of work which involved unavoidable injury to the workmen."

May I point out to the Honourable Minister that in my opinion the above quotation from the findings of the Majority Report contains the kernel of the dispute; as it sets forth the two principal factors on which the employees base their claim, namely: An increase in the minimum rate of pay for working in an abnormal place under the new work of machine pick mining, coupled with unavoidable injury arising out of the use of the new machines? I shall, therefore, confine my report to this section in briefly outlining to you wherein I differ with my colleagues on the Board.

In the first place, I contend, and am supported by good mining practice, that when any contract working place becomes abnormal, such place requires a maximum of skill and hard work to overcome the abnormality, and in consequence warrants a higher rate of pay, and instead of the minimum wage, such person undertaking the work should at least be paid the average wage earned in a normal working place.

Secondly, it is the custom to pay higher wage rates where machines are used, a reason itself which would justify the increase asked. As to the argument of the Majority Report—that if the use of the new machines involved unavoidable injury to the workmen it would be dealt with by The Workmen's Compensation Act, I wish to say: Sworn evidence of the Medical Doctor called to testify before the Board, showed that the use of these machines did involve injury to the workmen, and for which injury the doctor prescribed rest as a cure. While the rest cure is usually obtained in the course of a few days, I must point out that the waiting period specified when making claim under The Compensation Act is "for and from the fourth day of the accident," with the result that few claims for compensation could be sustained. Owing to this waiting period, the workmen are, therefore, compelled to seek relief in the higher rate of pay.

Nor can I agree that The Mines Act would deal with the matter by regulation. The Mines Department advised the necessity for this new system of work in the interests of safety, and endorsed by the workmen, with the company sharing equally in the results, as the small added costs referred to elsewhere in the report is taken up as insurance in greater protection to its property as well as to the lives of its workmen.

I therefore submit the foregoing as sufficient grounds to warrant the increase asked in the minimum wage rate to men working in an abnormal place under the new system of machine pick mining and to justify non-concurrence in that part of the Majority Report marked (a).

(Sgd.) FRANK WHEATLEY.

We, the undersigned members of the Board, unanimously beg to submit the following:

(b) Re Claim by Miners in respect of Payment for Laying Sheet Iron.

(1) We find that neither the wording of the clauses in the agreement nor the established practice at the mine are sufficient to constitute a definite agreement on this point between the employer and the employees. In any case, a system of payment by lineal measurement does not appear to be satisfactory, because the sheet iron is often laid and relaid within the day period, or may be covered up with coal and inaccessible for measurement.

(2) We therefore recommend that the present basis of compensation for this work be abandoned, and that the following be inserted in the agreement under the heading "Greenhill both Seams", and immediately following the clause on "Chute Buildings", Chute in pillars: Laying sheet iron in pillars, 1½c per cubic yard, the company to lay the sheet iron to the pillar.

(Sgd.) H. M. E. EVANS, *Chairman*.

(Sgd.) L. P. ROBERTS.

(Sgd.) FRANK WHEATLEY.

The direct charges for the administration of the Act for the period under review were \$641.57.

INSPECTIONS

Inspections under the provisions of The Factories Act and The Minimum Wage Act were performed by using the services of all inspectors appointed within the Bureau of Labour.

The operation of this policy has proven very satisfactory as it provides more systematic inspection, prevents duplication of visits to industrial establishments and reduces transportation and subsistence costs of inspectors.

During the year boiler inspectors at the time of their regular inspection visit to outlying points inspected 134 factories. Included in these were creameries, cheese factories, sawmills, machine shops, flour mills and power plants.

Hotels in cities of 5,000 population and over and all freight and passenger elevators were brought within the scope of The Factories Act, 1926. This brought about a material increase in the number of places to be inspected. Under the provisions of the Act a total of 3,332 inspections were made of 3,058 factories, shops, offices and office buildings, and 449 recommendations relative to safety, hours and wages, and the employment of children were made, all of which were fully carried out by employers. All places within the scope of the Act received one inspection visit during the year, subsequent visits being for the purpose of checking up on recommendations, on complaint, or where there is a varying element of risk.

We also made 545 inspections of 477 elevators in connection with which 199 safety recommendations were made. Of the elevators inspected 128 were passenger, 335 freight and 14 Humphrie.

The cities of Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, not having resident inspectors, received periodical visits; Lethbridge received seven and Medicine Hat six.

Inspectors issued a number of permits for overtime for reasons of trade during the year. These were for stocktaking, seasonal occupations and banquets.

Three apprentice indentures were approved under the provisions of Section 20 of the Act.

The accompanying tables explain in detail the work performed.

Table No. 1 gives the number of inspections made during the year of shops (retail and wholesale), factories, offices and office buildings, the number of employees (male and female) engaged in each industry and the number of recommendations made.

TABLE No. 1
A TABULATION OF INSPECTIONS, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AND
NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1926

Industry	No. of Inspections	No. of Places Inspected	No. of Male Employees	No. of Female Employees	Total No. of Employees	Recom- menda- tions made
Shops	1,679	1,605	6,084	2,779	8,863	180
Factories	650	604	10,072	1,541	11,613	253
Offices and Office Buildings	1,003	849	2,507	1,379	3,886	16
Total.....	3,332	3,058	18,663	5,699	24,362	449

Table No. 2 gives a tabulation of inspections made by locations and industries.

TABLE No. 2
TABULATION BY CITIES OF INSPECTIONS MADE, GIVING NUMBER OF PLACES INSPECTED, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (MALE AND FEMALE) EMPLOYED

Location	No. of Inspections	No. of Places Inspected and Nature of Industry	No. of Male Employees	No. of Female Employees	Total No. of Employees
Edmonton	625	580 Shops	2,211	1,184	3,395
“	453	308 Offices and Office Buildings	708	445	1,153
“	167	156 Factories	3,315	791	4,106
Total.....	1,245	1,044 Places	6,234	2,420	8,654
Calgary	876	849 Shops	3,380	1,379	4,759
“	493	484 Offices and Office Buildings	1,770	860	2,630
“	272	242 Factories	4,553	548	5,101
Total.....	1,641	1,575 Places	9,703	2,787	12,490
Medicine Hat....	75	75 Shops	174	75	249
“	16	16 Offices and Office Buildings	5	19	24
“	28	28 Factories	596	56	652
Total.....	119	119 Places	775	150	925
Lethbridge	103	101 Shops	319	141	460
“	41	41 Offices and Office Buildings	24	55	79
“	44	39 Factories	395	55	450
Total.....	188	181 Places	738	251	989
Other Points	139	139 Factories	1,213	91	1,304

Table No. 3 gives a tabulation of the recommendations made by locality and industry. “Safety” covers the guarding of machinery, stairways and openings and the providing of fire escapes and access thereto. “Health” covers sanitation, ventilation and lighting. “Hours and Wages” are recommendations made to enforce the observance of the provisions of Sections 24 and 26 of the Act. “Number of Children Employed” are recommendations made, where children under fifteen years of age were found to be employed, for discontinuance of such employment.

TABLE No. 3
 TABULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE ACCORDING TO
 LOCATIONS AND NATURE OF THE INDUSTRY

Location	Industry	Safety	Hours	Wages	No. of Children Em- ployed	Health	Total
Edmonton	Shops .....	....	21	27	1	8	57
“	Offices and Office Buildings	1	....	5	....	....	6
“	Factories	21	5	3	1	5	35
Total.....		22	26	35	2	13	98
Calgary	Shops	3	20	62	....	5	90
“	Offices and Office Buildings	1	....	5	....	4	10
“	Factories	6	12	1	....	9	28
Total.....		10	32	68	....	18	128
Lethbridge	Shops .....	....	13	1	....	....	14
“	Factories	4	5	....	....	1	10
Total.....		4	18	1	....	1	24
Medicine Hat..	Shops .....	....	15	4	....	....	19
“ ..	Factories .....	....	4	....	....	....	4
Total.....		....	19	4	....	....	23
Other Points...	Factories	169	2	2	....	3	176

Table No. 4 shows the number of inspections made of passenger, freight and Humphrie elevators coming within the scope of The Factories Act, 1926, and the number of safety recommendations made.

TABLE No. 4
TABULATION OF ELEVATOR INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1926

Location of Elevator	Passenger Elevators			Freight Elevators			Humphrie Elevators			Total Number of		
	No. of Insp.	No. of Elevs.	No. of Recs.	No. of Insp.	No. of Elevs.	No. of Recs.	No. of Insp.	No. of Elevs.	No. of Recs.	Insp.	Elevs.	Recs.
Edmonton	52	46	33	118	105	67	1	1	....	171	152	100
Calgary	75	65	47	203	191	33	6	6	....	311	262	80
Lethbridge	3	3	5	18	18	5	1	1	1	22	22	11
Medicine Hat	2	2	3	16	16	1	6	6	....	24	24	4
Outside Points	12	12	4	5	5	....	....	....	....	17	17	4
Total.....	144	128	92	306 360	335	106	14	14	1	545	477	199

Inspections under The Minimum Wage Act were made in the four cities at the same time as the regular visit of inspection was made under The Factories Act. Special visits of inspection were made to the other eight localities within the scope of the Act.

A total of 2,393 inspections was made of 2,280 businesses, 215 orders were made for adjustment of wages, 62 orders for adjustment of hours and 16 orders made for adjustment of staff, so that not more than twenty-five per cent. would be in receipt of apprentice wages.

There was an increase in the total number of females employed under Orders 1, 4, 5 and 6, with no change in the number under Orders 2 and 3, revealed by reports of the Inspectors.

Inspectors found a number of females in receipt of wages less than the minimum rate and a number who were working longer hours than the maximum fixed by the Board. All wages and hours were adjusted by employers when the infractions were brought to their attention by the Inspector.

A number of permits were issued for overtime to be worked to take care of emergencies that had arisen. In all cases we were advised regarding the number of hours worked and the amount paid for same.

The following table is explanatory of the inspection work performed under the provisions of The Minimum Wage Act.

TABULATION OF INSPECTIONS, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND
NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS UNDER THE MINIMUM
WAGE ACT FOR THE YEAR 1926

	No. of Inspections	No. of Businesses Visited	No. of Experienced Female Employees	No. of Apprentices	Recommendations for Adjustments		
					Wages	Hours	Per- cent- age Ap- prentices
Order No. 1— Manufacturing	253	232	838	169	33	12	9
Order No. 2— Laundries, Dyers and Cleaning	29	26	261	30	22	2	2
Order No. 3— Hotels and Restaurants	323	289	795	41	42	19	....
Order No. 4— Personal Service ..	86	77	195	9	23	2	....
Order No. 5— Office Occupation	1,288	1,261	2,509	151	40	14	2
Order No. 6— Retail Establish- ments	414	395	1,203	127	55	13	3
Totals of All.....	2,393	2,280	5,801	527	215	62	16

REPORT OF MINIMUM WAGE BOARD

HON. J. E. BROWNLEE,
Premier of Alberta.

Sir,—

The Minimum Wage Board of Alberta has the honour to present its fourth annual report covering the various matters which have been dealt with by the Board during the year 1926.

Requests received for decisions to be made by the Board in respect of overtime, apprentices and handicapped employees only necessitated the holding of one meeting.

Four requests were received from individual firms for permission to work their female employees overtime to permit of seasonal rush trade being taken care of. All these requests were granted. Additional to this, requests were received from merchants of Calgary and Edmonton for permission to work their employees additional hours during Christmas rush. Permission was granted to all merchants who applied. In each case employers were required to observe the provisions of the various Orders of the Board relative to payment for overtime.

Seven requests were received for permission to employ a greater number of apprentices than is permitted by the Regulations; the reasons given were that there was a shortage of experienced help in the particular industry. Five of the requests were granted for a limited period and two refused.

A request was received for a handicap rate to be fixed for one employee. After investigation and report by an Inspector of the Bureau of Labour a special rate was fixed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) A. A. CARPENTER,
Chairman, Minimum Wage Board.

(Sgd.) W. SMITTEN,
Secretary, Minimum Wage Board.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, December 31, 1926.

W. SMITTEN, ESQ.,
Commissioner of Labour,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Sir,—

I have the honour to submit herewith the reports on Theatre Inspections and Licensing of Projectionists for the year ending December 31st, 1926.

The notable increase in the number of certificates issued and the additional number of places inspected will help illustrate in some measure the axiom of the film trade that—"The motion picture industry is a progressive business, expanding, advancing and growing greater."

The new Theatre Regulations which were approved to take effect on and from May 1st, 1926, have been most helpful in the matter of inspection work. Since these regulations were put into printed form, exhibitors, theatre owners and projectionists in charge of motion picture equipment are quite readily acquainted with the requirements and are in consequence giving very encouraging assistance in carrying out inspection recommendations.

There were three film fires in the Province during the year. In one instance fourteen thousand feet of film were completely destroyed and two thousand feet in each of the other two fires. Fortunately no panic or undue alarm was evidenced on the part of the audience when these fires occurred, nor did the projectionist suffer any injury. The cost of new prints and damage to equipment were covered by the theatre owner in each case.

One of the chief causes of film fires is poor physical condition of prints. The life of a standard theatre film is about one year, but many prints are continued in circulation even though their condition constitutes a very serious fire hazard. Samples of bad film have been mailed to me which I find had been condemned in another Province months before. I would strongly recommend that some provision be made to prohibit the use of motion picture films in Alberta when same can be shown to be in poor physical condition.

Early in the year reports were received from several theatre managers that motion pictures were being exhibited in Churches and Mission Halls in various parts of the Province. The reports contended that miniature projectors and films were supplied by the Alberta University and that the men in charge were not licensed or subject to any regulations, and were often running shows in direct opposition to regular exhibitors who were paying heavy license fees and employing certificated men in charge of equipment.

The matter was discussed with H. P. Brown, director of this work at the University, and an agreement made by which all persons renting machines or films through the extension service department should receive special instruction in the proper use and care of miniature projectors, and should then obtain a Provisory Permit covering the use of such machine, the serial number of

which would be named in the permit. This arrangement has worked out satisfactorily and more care has since been taken to avoid the use of machines where such use might constitute unfair competition with the regular exhibitor.

A total of fifty-three Provisory Permits was issued up to the end of the year. In connection with the issue of these permits I would recommend that a nominal fee be provided for in the regulations to cover at least clerical costs.

Splendid co-operation was again given by the Boiler Inspectors in the matter of checking up on halls and theatres in outlying districts, also in the supervision of examinations for second and third class projectionists' certificates. A total of 27 second class and 52 third class examinations was conducted by them within the year. Inspector Marshall of Lethbridge arranged a special sitting in Blairmore for the accommodation of projectionists down the Crow's Nest Pass.

The Alberta Provincial Police also have been especially active through the year in their investigations on our behalf, getting prompt action in response to twenty letters from us and securing conviction in six cases with fines totalling \$308.00.

The appended summary will show 25 certificates were issued in excess of last year, and that 28 more inspections were made. The total revenue received from projectionists' certificates was \$1,810.00, an increase of \$162.50 over the previous year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. P. BARBER,

Chief Inspector of Theatres.

TABLE No. 1
TABULATIONS OF THEATRE INSPECTIONS AND NUMBER OF
RECOMMENDATIONS MADE UNDER THE THEATRE
REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1926

Total No. of Inspections	No. of Theatres Inspected	Recom- mendations re Exits	Rec. re Aisles, Seats	Rec. re Ven- tilation and Sanitation	Rec. re Fire Precaution
150	150	91	5	1	28

TABLE No. 2
TABULATION OF PROJECTION-ROOM INSPECTIONS AND RECOM-
MENDATIONS MADE UNDER THE THEATRE
REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1926

Projection Rooms Inspected	No. of Projectors Inspected	Recom- mended for Repairs	Projectors Condemned as Defective	No. of Wiring Recoms.	Ventilation Recoms.	Fire Precaution Recoms.	No. of Rooms Condemned
126	164	126	4	14	11	82	11

TABLE No. 3
SUMMARY OF EXAMINATIONS TOGETHER WITH NUMBER AND
CLASS OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO PROJECTIONISTS
FOR 1926

Number of Certificates Issued					No. of Exams Held			No. of Permits	No. of Forfeitures	Cash Receipts for 1926
1st	2nd	3rd	Provi- sional	Appr.	1st	2nd	3rd			
36	39	78	16	47	6	38	64	15	2	Certs. \$1800.00 Forfeits 10.00
Totals..... 216					108			15	2	\$1810.00

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, December 31, 1926.

W. SMITTEN, ESQ.,
Commissioner of Labour,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Sir,—

I am pleased to have the privilege of furnishing you with the following report covering the administration of The Boilers Act for the year 1926.

A large portion of 1926 proved very unfavourable for outside inspection work, particularly at points distant from the district headquarters. This was principally due to weather and road conditions. Many hardships were experienced for this reason by members of the inspection staff while endeavouring to reach pressure vessels located in almost inaccessible places. This has made our expenses in car service heavier than usual, and as this additional expense had to be met by the inspectors themselves, since they are obliged to furnish their own car service, they have consequently brought this matter to our attention from time to time and have shown that the mileage allowance for car service, as provided, does not cover the actual cost per mile when depreciation of a car is taken into account for a period of several years.

It was entirely due to the loyal and persistent effort of the staff that, notwithstanding the foregoing hindrances, a larger number of agricultural boilers were inspected and tested within the last three months of the year than in 1925, although repeated snow storms and drifted roads made the work extremely difficult.

During the past year there has been a larger number of new and second-hand boilers, air receivers and other pressure vessels sold in this Province than for some years past. Practically all of these have been constructed and equipped according to the requirements of the Canadian Interprovincial Regulations governing the construction and inspection of pressure vessels. This increase in power capacity is due to the extension and development of the oil fields, the lumber and sawmill business, increased grain elevator capacity and additions to a number of steam plants, which goes to show a general increase in business throughout the Province.

The largest installation we have had for several years is now under construction at Sentinel, Alberta, by the Power Corporation of Canada. This steam plant is intended as an auxiliary to the present water power service in the Crow's Nest and will furnish sufficient additional power to take care of the development of the mines, etc., in that part of the country. This plant is equipped with water tube boilers, the design of which has been approved by the Bureau, and the latest type of steam turbines, together with auxiliaries, are also under erection.

Several fatal accidents have occurred in the Province which might have been avoided had proper consideration been given to the provisions of the Act and Regulations. Two fatalities occurred due to exposed shafting, and in one case the owner of the steam

plant neglected to carry out the instructions of the inspector to cover the shafting and prevent accidents of this kind.

A welding operator was killed outright when a water tank he was testing with compressed air suddenly exploded. Two stationary engines were wrecked owing to the necessary safety devices not being provided. The regulations call for an automatic engine stop valve to be furnished at the throttle of each engine, and as these were not provided to prevent excessive speed, both engines went to pieces for this reason, and in one case the flywheel burst.

Several firebox crown sheets have been badly damaged, two of which were the result of neglect to carry out the inspector's instructions. Two new boilers were found upon inspection to be in an unsafe condition. Fortunately the inspection was undertaken in both cases before the boilers were put into service. Several new air receivers have been installed without the usual safety fittings, and the inspector of the Vegreville district reported that he found the safety valves on two air receivers with plugs screwed into the discharge opening to prevent air leakage. Both of these valves were new, and evidently did not seat properly so as to prevent the escape of air from the tank, and instead of having the valves changed, the owners simply inserted a plug in the discharge outlet, thereby rendering the valve entirely useless as a safety device to prevent overpressure. We have furnished more complete particulars of the foregoing later in our report.

CLASSIFICATION OF BOILERS AND OTHER PRESSURE VESSELS INSPECTED 1926

Inspector District No.	Marshall	Dick	Hawkins	Buxton	Bradshaw	Scott	Douglas	Alexander	Cargill	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Horizontal Return Tubular	24	47	27	67	35	35	53	50	79	417
Horizontal Furnace	1	3	3	5	3	2	3	7	23	50
Water Tube	56	8	24	21	13	2	4	2	26	156
Locomotive	69	153	143	42	200	197	103	226	101	1,234
Vertical	5	15	3	28	10	12	16	23	54	166
Air Receivers	14	50	9	11	24	39	49	41	5	242
Steel Heating	31	50	18	...	30	9	30	21	41	230
Cast Iron	1	30	21	13	32	21	67	18	4	207
Miscellaneous	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total No. Inspected	201	359	250	187	347	317	325	388	333	2,707
Total Certificates Issued	165	321	228	186	278	263	280	285	308	2,314
Total Number Inspection Visits	224	387	324	215	384	338	348	434	353	3,007
Condition of Pressure Vessels Inspected—										
Good	121	180	192	180	237	280	230	199	204	1,823
Fair	76	171	34	7	73	33	49	165	113	721
Poor	4	5	2	...	34	4	1	19	13	100
Condemned	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	5	3	16
Special Inspections under Section No. 16 of Act	36	4	9	10	2	25	10	6	2	104

Regarding engineers' examinations. Monthly examinations have been conducted at each district inspector's headquarters during the first week-end in each month, and a total of 108 examinations have been held throughout the year in the Province. The monthly examinations for engineers' certificates at nine points in the Province have proved a great convenience to candidates who wish to qualify, since they are able to attend these examinations at a minimum expense and without undue loss of time. A summary of these examinations is as follows:—

NUMBER AND CLASS OF CERTIFICATE ISSUED

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Tract. Final	F. F. Cert.	Prov. Cert.	Ren. Prov.	Permits
J. F. Hawkins .....	...	4	23	2	...	56	15	...
N. Marshall .....	...	2	15	9	6	24	21	11
A. Bradshaw .....	...	...	5	2	...	29	14	6
Robert Scott .....	...	...	13	12	2	54	39	1
A. W. Dick .....	...	1	6	6	1	21	14	4
Jos. Buxton	1	1	15	4	1	42	14	...
John Douglas .....	...	...	12	11	2	30	16	3
J. F. Cargill	1	1	23	8	5	85	16	...
H. G. Alexander .....	...	...	14	14	...	50	11	...
Office	1	4	16	15	2	17	155	8
Total.....	3	13	142	83	19	408	315	33

The re-registration of certificated engineers has been undertaken as required by Section 50*a* of the Act, and altogether 1,711 certificated engineers have re-registered with the Bureau. This arrangement enables the office to obtain a correct up-to-date list of the men in charge of steam plants and in active service under The Boilers Act. I am pleased to say that no engineer is required to re-register his certificate unless he is actually in charge of and operating a boiler plant, that is to say, providing he does not desire to do so. In the event of the holder of a certificate taking a position as engineer, he must forthwith register with the Department.

Referring again to the accidents which have been reported by the several districts inspectors from time to time and in their annual reports.

Lethbridge District.—The main fan engine in service at the North-American Collieries' plant at Coalhurst was wrecked on March 25th, when the flywheel burst, scattering portions of the rim of the wheel and the arms in all directions. One piece of the wheel rim, which was 12 ft. in diameter, weighed approximately 1,300 lbs. This was thrown 100 yards from the fan room. Another large 3 ft. portion buried itself in the ground after breaking the engine steam pipe and knocking a piece out of the fan pulley. Several fractures took place in the main frame of the engine; the crank shaft jaws were broken and a portion of the frame with the pedestal cap of the main bearing was thrown out into the air. There was nothing left of the flywheel on the engine shaft, but the centre of the boss. This engine had a 14"x30" cylinder, and

the flywheel, which was 12 ft. in diameter was grooved on the face of the wheel for rope drive.

The engine had a normal speed of seventy-five revolutions per minute and its flywheel was constructed of cast iron in two halves which were bolted together with four 2" bolts at the centre boss and secured to the main shaft with a key.

Our inspector states that the evidence submitted on enquiry showed that the drive ropes attaching the engine flywheel to the fan pulley had become sufficiently slack to allow one or two of the driving ropes to get out of position. This relieved the engine of its load and, consequently, it accelerated speed to such an extent that the flywheel burst and wrecked the engine. Upon examination of the fractured portions, it was found that all the fractures, both in the wheel and engine, were entirely new, and there was no sign otherwise of cracks at the fractures.

Had this engine been equipped with an automatic stop valve, this accident would not have occurred. The matter was brought to the attention of the Company some time previous to the accident by the inspector, and it claimed that it had no money to purchase this safety device. It appears that it had also dispensed with the service of the engineer who previously had charge of the engine, and, consequently, it had to take care of itself until it went to pieces, excepting that the engineer at the power house some 130 feet away was assigned the duty of oiling the engine from time to time. Fortunately no one was injured, either above or below ground, due to the accident.

Another accident of a similar nature was reported to have occurred at the Ellison Milling and Elevator Company's plant, Lethbridge, in December last, when the large 26"x98'0" engine driving belt was broken due to a cat getting into it while in motion. The engine is of the horizontal Corliss type with a 19"x42" cylinder and has a normal speed of ninety revolutions per minute. Upon being released from the rope, this engine commenced to increase speed rapidly until the engineer, Mr. A. Smeaton, who could not go near the engine to close the throttle valve, climbed on top of the boilers and at great personal risk closed the main stop valve on the steam piping, and by this means stopped the engine.

Upon inspection it was found that a number of frame bolts had been broken; there was a fracture in the outboard bearing frame and pedestal; the main frame, in addition, was broken in two places each side of the crank shaft bearing; several 1¾" to 2" bolts were also bent or broken.

No personal injury resulted from this accident, due to the prompt action of the engineer in charge. This is another case where the inspector advised the owners to equip the engine with an automatic stop valve on the occasion of each visit, and, in consequence of their neglect, the engine was damaged as above stated.

Calgary and High River.—A 30"x66"x3/16" electrically welded tank exploded at the Riverside Iron Works on September 27th, killing the welding operator outright, who was standing close by. This tank was one of a number which were under construction for domestic water supply systems, and the welder, Mr. Alex. Wilson, while undertaking a test of the tank to determine its tightness against leakage, with compressed air, had evidently exceeded the safe pressure for such a test; for, without warning, the

welded longitudinal seam of the tank opened up the full length of the plate and tore $\frac{2}{3}$ of the distance around each head. Due to the sudden release of this air pressure, Wilson was thrown across the shop and instantly killed.

The method of testing tanks with compressed air for leakage is a common practice, and a very dangerous practice too, as demonstrated in this case, unless provision is made to control the pressure at a safe limit. For this reason a ruling has been submitted to you since the accident, which met with the approval of the Chief Inspectors for the Western Provinces.

This ruling, as you are aware, prohibits the use of compressed air for test purposes at a pressure exceeding 5 lbs. per square inch. It requires the use of a safety valve and pressure gauge on the supply piping leading to the point where such tests are conducted. This safety valve must be set and sealed to release at 5 lbs. by the district inspector. We are entirely satisfied that with this provision no further accidents of this nature will occur in the Province.

Drumheller District.—A terrible accident occurred at Carbon, Alberta, on February 27th, when Engineer S. Odaychuk was killed by being wound around a counter shaft travelling at four hundred revolutions per minute and literally hammered to pieces. This steam plant served the Village of Carbon with electric light service. It was visited by the district inspector some months previous to the accident, when he gave instructions to the owner to provide against such accident as above mentioned by boxing in the exposed parts of the counter shaft.

His instructions were not carried out, with the result that Odaychuk, who was part owner of the plant, shortly after starting the engine on the above date, and while attending to the lubrication of the shaft, had his sweater caught by the counter shaft, which immediately took hold and coiled him up around the shaft. His body was hammered against the ground and the wall of the building until the engine was eventually stopped.

Another similar accident to the foregoing took place at a saw-mill in the vicinity of Buck Lake. The owner, Mr. Wm. Kovar, had his clothing caught by a projecting set screw on the main shaft of the engine. The unfortunate man was wound around the shaft and killed outright.

A warning has been issued to each of our inspectors against entering a boiler with a naked light, or even pushing a naked light into a handhole or manhole opening in cases where boiler compound of certain brands, or oil, has been used in the feed water, and particularly when a handhole or manhole door has just been removed. One of the B.C. inspectors recently met with serious injuries following an explosion due to this practice. Both his hands and face were badly burned and his eyesight would have been destroyed had he been in direct line with the opening when the explosion took place. His sleeves were torn off his boiler suit by the force of the explosion.

We have also warned the staff against the use of electric light extension cords in or around boilers, especially when moisture is present or where the boiler-room floor is either wet or damp. A number of fatalities have occurred from electric shock due to these conditions, and in some cases the inspector or engineer has

been fatally shocked while inside the boiler. For this reason our inspectors have used flashlight torches for several years, but we feel, nevertheless, that a warning is necessary from time to time.

Several boilers have been reported damaged owing to either bad feed water, low water level or defective fittings. These failures have each been investigated and advice given by the inspector as to the necessary repairs. In the event of the responsibility for such damage resting upon the engineer, either through neglect or carelessness, his engineer's certificate has been suspended, and particularly when found that the damage was the direct result of failing to carry out the inspector's orders. One case came to our notice where the engineer was reported for having increased the working pressure of the boiler under his care to a point which was considered unsafe. His certificate has been cancelled, after the matter had been carefully investigated.

In another instance of this kind the Provincial Police prosecuted the owner and secured conviction, and the penalty provided by the Act was imposed.

An engineer holding a second-class certificate has been suspended for failing to report his having damaged the fire sheet of a boiler which he had charge of.

We have had an increase in the number of boiler designs and designs of other pressure vessels and accessories, submitted for survey and registration under Section 21 of the Act. A number of power plant designs and revisions in piping arrangements, also the designs of engine-room equipment and accessories have been given our attention at the request of manufacturers and consulting engineers. The fees covering this service amounted to \$855.75 for the year.

The Western Provinces were successful in establishing a uniform schedule of inspection rates during the past year. This schedule was arranged by the Chief Inspectors for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, at a short conference held in Regina during November last. The new tariff furnishes a more equitable and uniform scale of charges than we had provided for hitherto, and these charges have been based upon the capacity of the boiler and the time and additional work required during its examination and test. The schedule went into effect in Saskatchewan several months ago and will be effective in Alberta on January 1st, 1927, by Order in Council.

Two hundred and ten engineers' certificates have been issued to candidates who applied to the Bureau for examination or renewals. These certificates are additional to those issued as a result of the examination held at the regular monthly examinations.

The number of thirty day permits issued under Section 39 of the Act has been further reduced this year to a total of thirty-three. This reduction has been made possible by the large number of engineers available during the harvest season when applications for such special provisions are usually most urgent.

A total of sixteen prosecutions for violating the provisions of The Boilers Act have been undertaken with the co-operation of the Provincial Police Department. Out of this number fourteen convictions were secured under the following sections of the Act: Section 6, three cases; Section 27, one case; Section 38, five cases; Section 40, four cases; Section 58, one case.

We feel compelled to express our appreciation once more for the continued splendid co-operation of the Provincial Police Department. This department has rendered very valuable service in the administration of the Act during the past year. Oft-times the police have undertaken work in behalf of the Bureau at points in the Province which our inspectors could not have reached in time to put the law into effect. The cheerful attention of the police to our requests for assistance in such cases has been very encouraging to us.

I have much pleasure in submitting to you a summary of the entire proceedings of the year in the following schedule, which includes a statement of fees collected as compared with those of the year 1925. It is noted that notwithstanding the reduction in the issue of boiler license plates and the revenue therefrom, there have been increased activities by the staff along other lines, which have more than compensated for the deficit. There is a slight increase in the revenue this year above that of 1925, notwithstanding the fact that one of our inspectors was absent from service in the Province for a period of nearly six months, on account of outside inspection work.

In conclusion, I must thank you for your able and cheerful co-operation with us during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) F. W. HOBSON,

Chief Inspector of Boilers.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR, ALBERTA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Employment conditions in industry generally as revealed by the work of our employment offices were good. The number of vacancies filled was 60,106, a reduction of 700 from the number filled in 1925, which was the best year in the history of the service. There was a marked increase over the previous year in the vacancies for building construction, clerical, domestic and personal, lumbering, manufacturing, railroad construction and operation and casual employment. General laboring and miscellaneous were practically equal, while there was a material reduction in the vacancies offered for mining and farming. The reduction in vacancies for farms, which were 3,200, is accounted for by the large number of immigrants who were sent by the colonization agencies to work on farms and by the hold-up of harvest operations due to the unseasonable weather of September.

Of the 60,106 vacancies filled, 52,931 were for males and 7,175 for females. This is a decrease of 649 males and 51 females. The decrease in female placements is not due to lack of opportunities of employment, but to the fact there was a scarcity of applicants for employment. Quite a number more females could have been placed on farms and in domestic employment in the cities had they been available. During the year we had 484 more vacancies for females on farms than applicants and 191 more vacancies than applicants for domestic work in the cities.

Of the male placements 34,632 were sent to farms, 1,656 to building construction, 154 to clerical work, 1,243 to domestic and personal occupations, 2,067 to general laboring, 3,194 to lumber camps, 523 to manufacturing industries, 11 to professional and technical occupations, 2,756 for railroad construction and operation, 801 for mining, 1,378 to miscellaneous occupations, and 4,516 for casual employment.

Of the female placements, 1,580 were sent to farms, 26 to clerical positions, 2,753 as domestics, 4 to manufacturing, 3 to miscellaneous occupations, and 2,209 to casual employment. While the number of females sent to farms was less this year than in 1925 the vacancies offered showed an increase of approximately 100.

There was a slight reduction in the total operating costs over the previous year, and the average cost for each vacancy filled was reduced from 65 cents to 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

The loyal service rendered by the staff in previous years was continued and a further slight increase in the efficiency of the service was shown. This year, of the 53,571 vacancies received in the male section 98.8% were filled, the percentage in 1925 being 98. Of the 59,510 male applicants 85% were found positions, while in 1925 it was 84%. Of the 8,951 vacancies received in the female section 80% were filled, the percentage in 1925 being 88. Of the 8,486 female applicants positions were found for 52%, while in 1925 it was 78%. The decrease in the percentage of female vacancies filled is accounted for by the lack of applicants.

We were again called upon to furnish labor for beet cultivation and harvest in the Lethbridge district, but not to the same extent as in 1925.

A large percentage of the beet growers adopted a different policy this year. Cultivation and harvesting were arranged on a crop share basis instead of the straight labor arrangement of the previous year. From the information received the new policy worked out very satisfactorily to all parties. These contracts were made by the grower with the party who was to perform the work direct and the working partner to the contract was in the most instances the person sent by us for the work during 1925.

We were, however, called upon to furnish 180 men for cultivation and 290 for harvest.

Following the practice of previous years, during May a circular was forwarded to all United Farmers' Locals, requesting a statement of the acreage in crop. The returns indicated an increase over 1925 of 10%. A record of crop conditions was obtained periodically, which together with the information as to acreage in crop enabled us to arrive at a fairly accurate estimate of the number of men required for the harvest.

During July a meeting was held in Winnipeg of representatives of the employment services of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia with the Western Passenger Association of the Railways to arrange for the bringing of sufficient numbers of men to the prairie provinces to harvest the crop. The estimated requirements at that date were: Saskatchewan 40,000, Manitoba 12,000, Alberta 17,000. Local harvest labour available was estimated to be: Saskatchewan 5,000, Manitoba 3,000, Alberta 4,000. Labor available in British Columbia was estimated to be 6,000, which left 51,000 to be brought by excursion from the East. The estimated requirements from the East last year were 50,000.

The railways were requested and agreed to run the excursions from the East in five series, dates of arrival at Winnipeg to be August 13th, 19th, 23rd and 27th, and September 2nd.

Excursions from British Columbia were limited to Alberta and Saskatchewan, and excursions from the East were available to all Provinces. The railway officials fixed dates for excursions from British Columbia from August 8th to 31st, inclusive.

Employment conditions in the East were greatly improved during 1926. This, together with lateness of crops and the small returns received by the men who came during 1925 as a result of the unfavourable harvest weather of that year had a material effect on the numbers prepared to come West for harvest this year. When the first three series had arrived in Winnipeg and a check of the numbers was available, it was found only 50% of the number who came the previous year on the same series had arrived, and a serious labor shortage appeared inevitable. The Board of Trade of Winnipeg decided to conduct a publicity campaign with a view to securing a sufficient number of men to harvest the crop. The railways decided to run four extra excursions from the East, and the Federal Immigration authorities conducted an extensive campaign to secure men from the United States. The total number of harvesters who came to the Province from the three sources was 8,204, of whom 5,016 were from the East, 2,805 from British Columbia, and 383 from the United States.

Practically all of these men were placed on farms immediately on their arrival, and with the local labour which was sent we had approximately 12,000 men in the harvest fields when rain and snow completely held up harvest operations for approximately one month.

With very few exceptions the men were kept by the farmers with whom they had been engaged for work during this period. However, there were a few men at various points who had not secured employment prior to the bad weather, for whom assistance had to be arranged.

When the weather interfered with harvest operations in quite a number of sections of the Province, cutting had not commenced, and when operations were resumed early in October there was a heavy shortage of men for a few days. This was relieved, however, by the influx of a large number of harvesters from Saskatchewan where the work was completed.

The headquarters of the U. F. A. again issued a circular to all locals requesting that consideration be given to the employment of farmers from the drought districts.

The crop conditions in the south-eastern portion was such this year that instead of farmers being available for work elsewhere, we were called upon to furnish a considerable number of additional men. The harvest in this section was completed before bad weather came, and when operations were generally resumed we were able to send the help used and quite a number of farmers to other sections of the Province.

The accompanying charts and tables show the business transacted by the Employment Service for the period under review, by occupations, months and offices.

TOTAL OF YEAR'S BUSINESS BY OCCUPATIONS

MALE

OCCUPATION	Applications per year	Unplaced at Dec. 31st	Vacancies for Year	Unplaced at Dec. 31st	Placements for Year	Transfers	
						In	Out
Agriculture	33,872	144	35,165	....	30,028	4,604	2,413
Building Construction	2,266	38	1,666	....	1,605	51	46
Clerical & Mercantile	578	24	166	....	152	2	4
Domestic & Personal..	1,992	109	1,244	....	1,200	43	44
General Labourers ...	6,115	302	2,068	....	2,036	31	81
Lumbering	3,480	124	3,204	5	3,070	124	137
Manufacturing	1,289	78	531	....	482	41	60
Professional and Technical	83	5	12	....	8	3	....
Railroad Construction and Operation	2,707	1	2,806	....	2,710	46	15
Mining	1,467	15	802	....	747	54	41
Miscellaneous	2,381	61	1,391	....	1,353	25	56
Casuals	3,280	....	4,516	....	4,516	....	....
Total, Male	59,510	901	53,571	5	47,907	5,024	2,897

FEMALE

OCCUPATION	Applications for Year	Unplaced at Dec. 31st	Vacancies for Year	Unfilled at Dec. 31st	Placements for Year	Transfers	
						In	Out
Agriculture	1,894	4	2,378	11	1,265	315	79
Clerical & Mercantile	148	3	28	...	26	...	...
Domestic & Personal	3,539	47	3,729	45	2,697	56	65
Manufacturing	3	...	4	...	4	...	...
Miscellaneous	2	...	3	...	3	...	...
Casuals	2,900	...	2,809	...	2,809	...	...
Total, Female	8,486	54	8,951	56	6,804	371	144

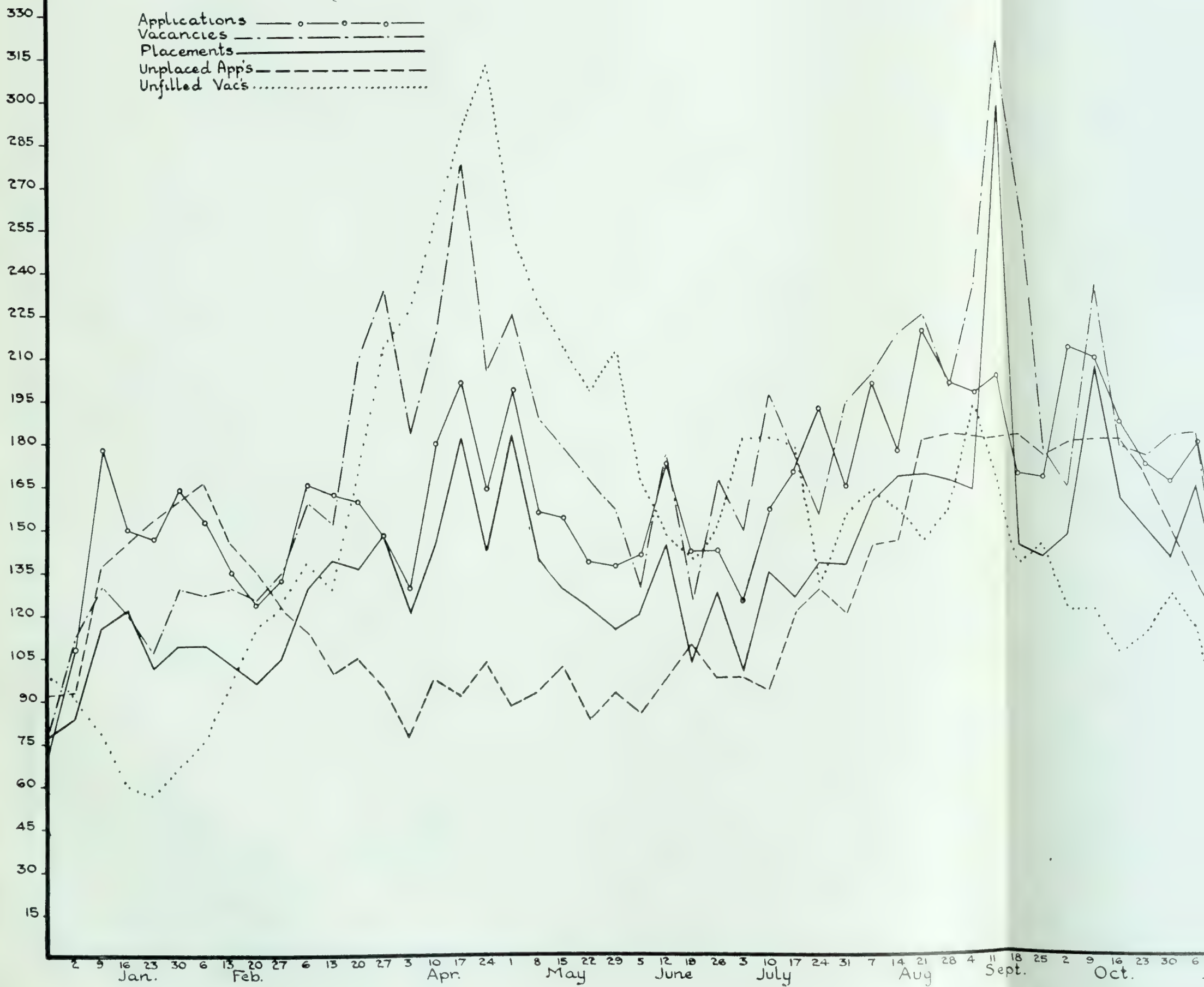
TOTAL OF YEAR'S BUSINESS BY DISTRICTS

MALE—	Applications.	Vacancies.	Placements.	Transfers.	
				In	Out.
Calgary	23,330	19,672	17,075	2,254	1,416
Edmonton	22,377	20,360	19,187	1,078	1,161
Lethbridge	5,477	6,071	5,247	750	39
Medicine Hat	3,326	3,113	3,040	74	275
Drumheller	5,000	4,355	3,358	868	26
	59,510	53,571	47,907	5,024	2,897
FEMALE—					
Calgary	3,842	3,579	2,633	94	102
Edmonton	2,727	3,484	2,622	152	15
Lethbridge	1,243	1,236	1,023	55	9
Medicine Hat	337	330	322	6	13
Drumheller	337	322	204	64	5
	8,486	8,951	6,804	371	144

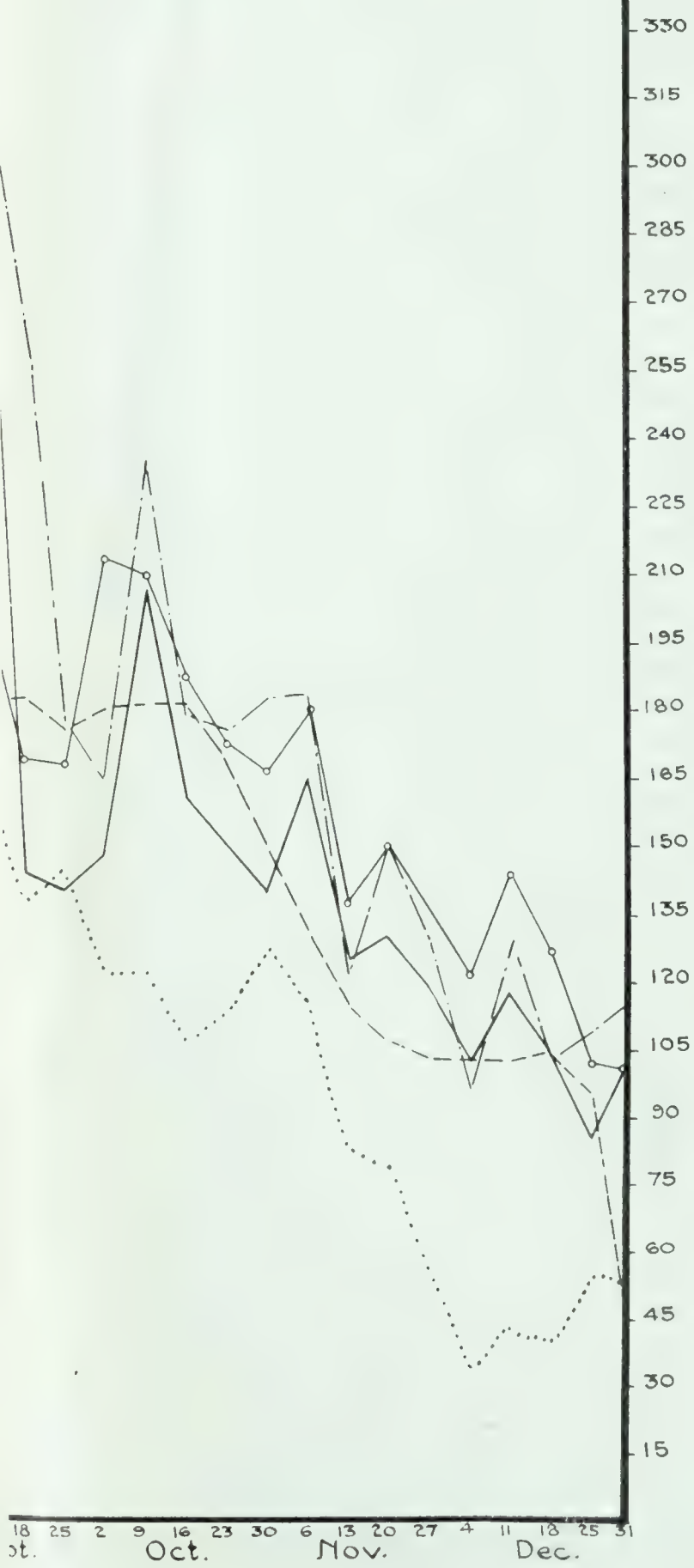
TOTAL OF YEAR'S BUSINESS BY MONTHS

MALE—	Applications.	Vacancies.	Placements.	Transfers.	
				In	Out.
January	3,535	1,497	1,435	61	65
February	2,312	1,247	1,154	88	77
March	2,599	2,077	1,921	114	142
April	4,324	4,129	3,592	277	262
May	5,068	4,459	4,374	206	199
June	3,630	3,266	3,169	86	70
July	4,755	4,224	4,055	151	217
August	10,685	11,860	9,787	1,967	613
September	6,744	7,143	5,673	1,384	692
October	9,978	9,785	9,016	551	404
November	2,735	1,968	1,902	57	68
December	3,145	1,916	1,829	82	88
	59,510	53,571	47,907	5,024	2,897
FEMALE—					
January	747	600	516	12	13
February	544	515	407	6	6
March	636	755	539	13	9
April	674	882	568	22	17
May	785	917	679	12	11
June	599	596	485	10	12
July	809	864	631	6	8
August	799	846	628	35	16
September	740	901	570	176	18
October	952	938	745	62	17
November	605	585	528	10	11
December	596	552	508	7	6
	8,486	8,951	6,804	371	144

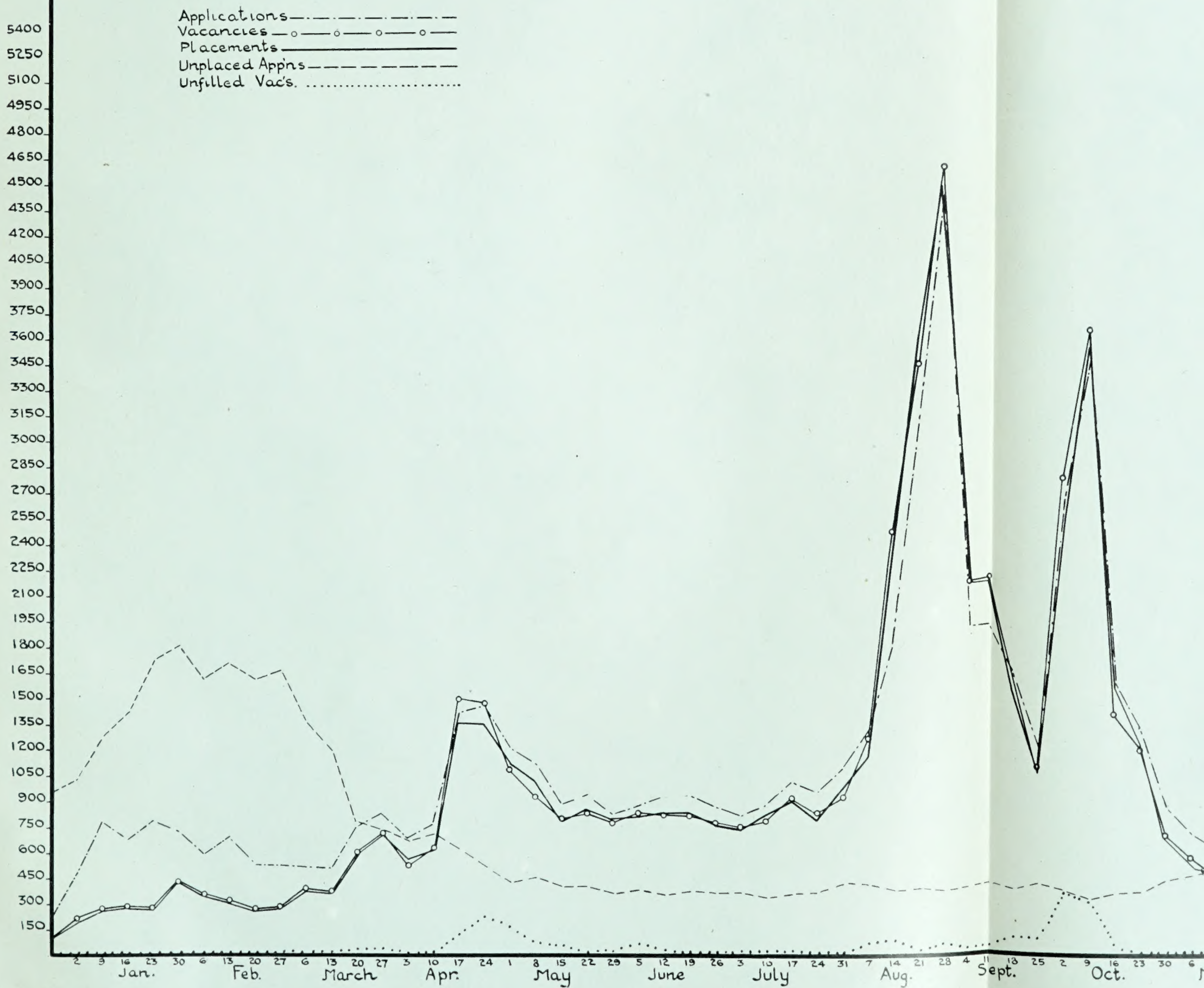
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